

## MR. HENRY L. WEST

### New District Commissioner Appointed by the President.

## IS A NEWSPAPER MAN

### NECESSITY AT CITY BUILDING FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

Long Fight to Succeed Mr. Ross—  
Vigorous Without Personal Bitter-  
ness—What Mr. West Says.

Secretary Cortelyou announced at the White House today the appointment by the President of Henry Litchfield West as Commissioner of the District of Columbia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Ross. The appointment of Mr. West, who is well known in newspaper work in Washington, was foreshadowed in the Star of Saturday. In fact, the appointment of Mr. West has been expected at intervals for several months. He has been recognized from the beginning of the contest as a strong candidate. Besides having been a personal friend of the President, Mr. West



MR. HENRY L. WEST.

has been strongly backed and urged by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Several years ago Senator Lodge urged President McKinley to appoint Mr. West as a Commissioner of the District.

The fight that has just ended in the appointment of Mr. West has been a long one, lasting from the death of Mr. Ross in July, until today. There have been varying phases to the contest, but throughout Mr. West has been the most prominent candidate and the one closest at all times to appointment. In other words, he has been the personal choice of the President, whose effort throughout has been to find a way to appoint his favorite.

A large number of candidates have been urged more or less vigorously at different times, but Mr. West has been the one who has been the most persistent, and with a desire to see his favorite appointed.

**Mr. West's Statement.**  
A reporter for The Evening Star saw Mr. West shortly after his appointment. The latter had just learned of the formal announcement of his recognition by the President, and he said that he felt it was too soon to say anything of policies other than in the broadest sense he should endeavor to advance in every way the interests of the District of Columbia.

"I appreciate the responsibilities of the position to which President Roosevelt has appointed me," he said, "and I hope that the many years which I have spent in the District will be a guarantee that, to the best of my ability, I will give the District a clean, progressive, satisfactory administration—fair to all classes, and having always in mind the constant development of the national capital."

"I have already some acquaintance with District legislation, and I believe I know the necessities of the District to their fullest extent. My relations with senators and representatives, who, after all, constitute the court of final appeal for District people, have been so intimate and so pleasant for so many years that I feel I will be able to go before Congress without being regarded as a total stranger."

"I believe that a city too much governed is not well governed, and I am in favor of the most liberal administration consistent with law and order. I do not know that I can say anything more other than to express my sincere gratification at the honor that has been conferred upon me, and to say that I shall enter upon the office with a determination to administer it, with the assistance of my colleagues, without prejudice or animosity, but with a desire to make for myself a record of which the city and myself shall jointly be proud."

**The New Commissioner.**  
Henry Litchfield West is known as a magazine writer of reputation, a student of national politics, a newspaper man of pronounced ability and a public-spirited citizen. As a contributor to the magazines, he has become one of the editorial staff of the Forum. As a writer on politics he has reported fourteen national political conventions, written numerous essays on various phases of political controversy and earned a reputation for his picturesque reports of political meetings and the proceedings of Congress. He is practically a product of the District of Columbia institutions. His energies have been devoted almost exclusively to newspaper work.

His father was Robert A. West, editor-in-chief of the New York Commercial Advertiser, which accounts for the birth of his son, Henry Litchfield West, in New York City, August 20, 1859. During the war of the rebellion, probably about 1863, Mr. R. A. West came to Washington to become an editorial writer on Forney's Chronicle, then

the leading morning daily newspaper of the capital. He took a house in Georgetown, where, soon after establishing his family in the city, he died.

Mr. West was educated at a private school in Georgetown, of which Julius Soper was the head, and which was known as Soper's Academy. At thirteen years he entered the office of the Georgetown Courier, and for \$1 a week made fires, swept the floors and gathered news items for the paper. Mr. West's newspaper experience thus covers a period of thirty years. He soon became Georgetown correspondent for the Washington Union, and remained in the employ of that paper when it was purchased by the Washington Post. Since that time he has been regularly in the service of the Post, with the single exception of a term of two years spent as a clerk in the police department. In the District government, Mr. West was a copy reader, city editor and managing editor of the Post, finally resigning the position last named to return to "outside work," as Mr. West termed it, and following a natural bent toward national politics.

So varied a life has developed in Mr. West a capacity for concentrating his attention on many differing subjects. He has become a connoisseur of music. He is well known as an appreciative critic of landscape and portrait painting. Several essays on out-of-door literature have occasioned much favorable comment. His grasp of political affairs is proverbial among his newspaper associates. But his reputation as a newspaper man rests more largely on the executive ability manifested while managing editor of the Post and in the preparation of numerous special issues of that paper than on any other quality.

A fair view of his diversity of interest can be obtained from his service as a member of the board of trustees of the Emergency Hospital, a governor of the Columbia Golf Club, one of the commissioners from the District of Columbia to the Nashville exposition and a prominent member of

the Supreme Court reconvenes. After brief session called on the President. After the usual summer recess the United States Supreme Court reconvened at noon today for the October term. No business beyond the admission of new members of the bar was transacted. This was in accordance with the custom of devoting the first day's sitting to a call upon the President. The court was, therefore, not in session today to exceed five minutes, and immediately after the adjournment the justices doffed their official robes, and, taking carriages, drove down Pennsylvania avenue to the temporary White House, where they were presented formally to President Roosevelt.

The court room, which is of limited capacity, was crowded to the doors when the term was opened. Many failed to secure admission to the bar, and the places lower inside the bar were many attorneys, among them being ex-Speaker Reed and ex-Attorney General Miller. The members of the bar who were admitted to practice numbered seventeen, among them being one colored man, whose admission was moved by another.

Only eight of the nine seats of the court were occupied today, the late Justice Gray's seat still vacant. Mr. O. W. Holmes, who has been selected by the President to fill this place, was not present. In accordance with custom he will not take the seat until the Senate has acted upon his nomination. The vacancy caused by Justice Gray's retirement has led to a general shifting of seats, as it has the effect of promoting all who occupy places lower in seniority than he. This list includes all except the chief justice and Justice Harlan.

Justice Harlan occupied his usual place on the immediate right of the chief justice, but Justice Brewer took the seat on the immediate left of Chief Justice. A justice who formerly had been occupied by Justice Gray, Justice Brown moving in turn from the left to the right and taking Justice Brewer's old seat. Justice White and McKenna also changed their places to the left of the center, in order to assume corresponding seats on the right, while Justices Shiras and Peckham moved to the left to take advanced places there. Mr. Holmes will occupy the seat on the extreme left from the center, and Justice McKenna will occupy the seat on the extreme right. The court will reconvene at 12 o'clock tomorrow, when the call of the docket will be begun.

### OUR SHIPS IN THE CARIBBEAN.

Their Movements Chronicled in Dispatches to the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has received several cables chronicling the movements of our warships in the Caribbean. A dispatch from Commander McLean of the Cincinnati announced that vessel's arrival at Cape Haitien, Haiti, Saturday, where she had been sent from her previous station at Colon to relieve the San Francisco, and her departure yesterday for Gonaves and St. Marc to keep a watch upon the conditions incident to the declarations of blockade.

A cablegram from Capt. Asa Walker of the San Francisco announced that vessel's departure from Cape Haitien yesterday for Norfolk, where she will be laid up for repairs and afterward join the Caribbean squadron.

A dispatch from Commander Rodgers announced the departure of the gunboat Maquiling from San Francisco for the Gulf of Mexico, and her arrival at the latter port yesterday.

**NOT ON THE MAP.**  
Senator Clark Wants Clarkville, Mo., Kinley County, N. M., So Placed.

A representative of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana called at the land office today to ask that the town of Clarkville, McKinley county, N. M., be placed on the forthcoming government maps. Senator Clark owns the town, which is a coal-mining center. Neither town or county are on the present maps of the government, both having come into existence since the last maps were printed.

It was represented to the land commissioner that the people of Clarkville and McKinley county are anxious to know their whereabouts. Children who have been born there since the town and county were established have no established whereabouts other than in the minds of their parents.

### IMPORTATION OF CHOLERA.

**Little Danger to Be Feared From the Army Transports.**

The army medical officers say there is little danger of the bringing of cholera to this country by the army transports from Manila. It is true that the Sherman, which arrived at San Francisco last Thursday, reported that she had seven cases of cholera since leaving Manila, and this fact has given rise to an apprehension that the disease might still have been active aboard ship when the Sherman arrived at San Francisco. But Surgeon General O'Reilly, after carefully looking over the dates stated in a telegraphic report, discovered that the last case had occurred twenty-one days before the transport arrived at San Francisco, and as the period of incubation of cholera is only five days, the disease must have died out long before the ship arrived in quarantine. It is possible that the principal germs may exist for a longer period than five days, in contact with fresh vegetables from an infected spot, but the opinion here is that the Sherman will have taken on fresh supplies at Nagasaki to avoid that risk.

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Will Represent the Army at the Cairo Medical Congress.

must be signed by all three Commissioners. Some of the contractors doing business with the District have gone ahead with their work upon the signatures of Messrs. Macfarland and Biddle, without compensation so far.

The contracts will, of course, be signed by Mr. West, and then payments may be made. The most important contract held up has been the \$150,000 agreement between the District and the Barber Asphalt Company for the pavement of streets with sheet asphalt. This company has preferred not to sign its work until the contract was fully signed.

When Mr. West qualifies the Commissioners will probably begin at once the preparation of the estimates for the next fiscal year. All the departmental estimates are not in their hands at present, but as there is plenty of material to work with now at hand, the consideration of the estimates will soon be begun.

### SUPREME COURT RECONVENES.

After Brief Session Called on the President.

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## FEW MINERS AT WORK

Little Change in the Anthracite Strike.

## MEN IN GOOD SHAPE

NO SUFFERING REPORTED AMONG THE STRIKERS.

Claims of the Operators Denied by President Mitchell and Others.

Special From a Star Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 13.—President Mitchell was up with the newspaper correspondents until 1:30 o'clock this morning discussing the rumors of strike settlement. From every quarter these reports began to arrive early in the evening. The correspondents of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston papers were deluged with telegrams stating that rumors were about of an early settlement, and asking for information from Mr. Mitchell. To all these President Mitchell could only sadly shake his head and say that news of a settlement of the strike must come from the operators. The issue was beyond him at this time, although he was willing to do everything possible to meet peace overtures. Mr. Mitchell was frequently asked by the metropolitan journals whether he would settle on the basis of 10 per cent increase in wages. To these questions he withheld a direct answer. It may be stated, however, that if the operators offer an increase of wages and the prospect of settling some of the minor grievances Mr. Mitchell will be inclined to accede, and call off the strike.

### Not Sticking for Recognition.

He is not sticking now for a recognition of the union in express terms. The union is being recognized every day in point of fact. When the union is satisfied and votes to go back to work it will consider itself recognized without any mistake. So the question is narrowed down, so far as the mine workers are concerned, to the betterment of their living conditions through increased compensation for their labor and a just standard of measure of the quantity of their product.

Today the strike enters upon its sixth month of existence. Within that time 147,000 men, the breadwinners of a population of at least half a million people, have been out of work, insisting upon a principle. They are no more ready to go back now than they were five months ago. For seventy-three days 3,000 millmen have invested one section of the anthracite region, and yet their presence has not been sufficient to start up one colliery at full time. The operators are misleading the public daily as to the output of coal from the region.

### Operators Misled President.

The operators misled President Roosevelt when he told him that 17,000 men were at work. They did not mean 17,000 men, but included engineers, firemen, pumpmen, outside workmen and other company employees. There are not enough certified miners at work in the field to man one of the big collieries completely. The coal which is being shipped out is mostly washery coal, the product of the culm banks, which in normal times can be bought for 50 cents a wagon load.

The operators have made every effort to induce men to return to work. They have offered them individually sums far in advance of the increase demanded by the union, and have agreed to board them with in the stockades and protect their families. But there was in the way the question of principle, upon which these 147,000 men have banded themselves together and are going to fight to the end.

The Catholic priests, who keep in touch with every detail of humble life in this popular region, report that there is no acute suffering on account of the strike. The union is relieving all cases of distress. Bank accounts in the region, and that not 1 per cent of the money deposited has been drawn out on account of the strike. The doctors say that the health of the community was never better. The men have dropped liquor to a large extent, and are out in the open air. The families do not eat as much meat, but are living on vegetables and the autumn fruit, which are plentiful in the small gardens back of the miners' cabins. So there is nothing to drive the men back.

### Why Mitchell is Confident.

So the thoughtful man can see there are tangible reasons why Mr. Mitchell should be confident of winning this battle. The yielding must come from the other side, although, as reiterated in these dispatches, President Mitchell will go more than half way to meet the operators.

This morning there was a general movement of troops throughout the region. Soon after daybreak the regiments at the different posts were divided into detachments, which patrolled the entire mining region thoroughly. The object of the movement was to demonstrate to any miners who might want to go back to work that there were loaded guns and bayonets to protect them and their families.

Conflicting reports of the results of these maneuvers are at hand. The operators claim that an increased number of men went to work today. Urged to give figures they said it was "a gratifying increase." At strike headquarters it was stated that reports from the several districts showed that fewer men are at work today than at any time since the strike began.

A big washery at Plymouth, opposite this city and in sight of the camp of 3,000 millmen, closed down this morning. The only reports of fighting came from Exeter, where shots were fired into the coal and iron police stockade during the night, but no one was hurt.

At noon the operators claimed that five collieries had started up. Mr. Mitchell denied. "For instance," he said, "the operators claimed that Bellevue colliery started up. Well, so it did. They hoisted two cars of coal and shut down. I have full reports from two of the three anthracite districts, showing that there was no increase of men going to work this morning."

President Mitchell insisted this afternoon that instead of accessions to the working forces there had been desertions this morning.

He spent the day at his headquarters ready to respond to any summons from an authoritative source to meet overtures from the operators.

## THE NEW AMBASSADOR

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT FORMAL-  
LY PRESENTED.

## British Diplomat Taken to Jackson

Place in the Carriage of the President, Contrary to Custom.

According to appointment made Saturday, Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, was presented to the President today by Secretary Hay. The presentation took place at the "temporary White House" on Jackson place, and this is probably the first time since the war that a British diplomat has been received outside of its doors.

Instead of going to the State Department first, which is the usual course, the ambassador proceeded directly to the temporary White House with the full staff of the embassy in their diplomatic uniforms, and Secretary Hay, meeting him at that point, presented him to President Roosevelt in the car on the second floor of the house, where the President lies convalescent.

### President Remained Seated.

The presentation was made in the usual form, with the important exception that the President, though progressing rapidly toward recovery, heeded his physicians' warning and remained seated, not undertaking to stand on his wounded leg. The ceremony was brief, consisting in the presentation of the new ambassador by Secretary Hay, the delivery by the ambassador of his credentials, and a delicious speech by the ambassador expressive of the pleasure it gave him to return to Washington, and an appropriate response from the President.

### Bank of Ambassadors.

The new ambassador will take rank next after the signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador. The foreign embassies here now rank in this order: Germany, Russia, Mexico, Italy and Great Britain, with probably Austria-Hungary next, as Mr. Hengelmueller will probably present his credentials as ambassador before the new representative from France arrives and is presented.

However, there have been persistent rumors to the effect that Mr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, who is now dean of the corps, will relinquish his post here for another one on the continent, and there have also been intimations that Comte Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who has been at Washington since June, 1898, will be transferred to another post.

If these two prospects changes materialize, Senator Arthur, the Mexican ambassador, will become dean of the corps, with Signor Mayor des Planches of Italy ranking next, and Sir Michael Herbert standing third in the list of foreign ambassadors at Washington.

### JUSTICE SMITH SELECTED.

Will Succeed Bernard Moses on the Philippine Commission.

Mr. Bernard Moses of California, one of the Philippine commissioners, has asked to be relieved from that body on the 1st of January next. His leave from the United States of California expires June 30 next, and he desires to travel in the Orient and return home via Suez. The President has determined to appoint in his stead Mr. Jas. F. Smith, the present associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands.

Judge Smith resigned to fill the important office of collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, where he showed marked administrative ability and made an excellent collector, which position he resigned to accept his present position as associate justice of the supreme court.

Judge Smith is a prominent Catholic, and it will be recalled that he accompanied Governor Taft on his recent visit to the Vatican in Rome, returning with Gov. Taft to resume his duties on the supreme bench.

He is much respected by the Filipinos, and a great believer in their future under proper educational and industrial opportunities, which will be under charge of the executive department to which he will be appointed.

### Personal Mention.

Mr. J. E. Purdie of Boston and Mr. T. L. Rogers of Des Moines, Iowa, are at the Arlington.

Mr. Henry I. Cobb of New York and Mr. R. C. Carrington of Atlanta are at the New Willard.

Mr. A. W. Pratt of Seattle, Wash., and Mr. P. N. Barber of Pittsburgh are at the Raleigh.

James Seldon Cowdon of the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, Treasury Department, is confined to his rooms at 621 10th street northwest. He has been indisposed since Saturday afternoon.

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## THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any period and desiring to have the Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at The Star office or at any Postal Telegraph office, all of which are branch offices of The Evening Star. Terms: 18 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The address may be changed from time to time as desired by giving the last address, as well as the new one.

## MAN END THE STRIKE

Important Conference of Coal Operators Today

## IN NEW YORK OFFICE

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT TRUESDALE.

Mysterious Trip of President Baer of the Reading to That City Yesterday.

NEW YORK, October 13.—A conference of the representatives of the coal-carrying railroads was held today, the result of which, according to the statement of one of those present, may be a definite step toward the settlement of the coal strike.

The conference was held in the office of E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad, and was participated in by President Glynn and Vice President Wilcox of the Delaware and Hudson, President Fowler of the Ontario and Western and President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. As Mr. Truesdale entered Mr. Thomas' office he said in reply to a question: "Yes, a conference is to be held, and it will be an important one. It may be productive of immediate results on the situation."

Significance of the Remark. Added significance was attached to Mr. Truesdale's words, in view of the fact that until today he has steadfastly adhered to the statement that no step in the direction of a settlement had been reached. During the conference of last week he reiterated this statement with emphasis, and as late as Saturday afternoon he refused to admit that any progress had been made. The other operators who were present at today's meeting in Mr. Thomas' office declined to talk when seen as they entered the building.

J. Morgan left his yacht Corsair, on which he had been since Saturday last, early today and went directly to his office. The conference lasted about an hour. Each of the participants was approached as he came from it, but none of them would say anything. It was announced, however, that the conference was informal.

In addition to those mentioned, President Walter of the Lehigh Valley was present, and the independent operator, John Markle, also joined the conference, remaining about one minute.

It was intimated that later in the day a statement might be issued, but no hint of its nature was obtainable.

### Baer's Mysterious Mission.

It was learned early today that President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company was called to New York on Sunday and Monday, and that he was expected to leave for Jersey City at 10:30 o'clock. From that moment until he returned to Jersey City on a ferryboat from New York at 11 o'clock in the evening absolutely nothing certain is known of his movements.

At 11:15 o'clock he boarded a train for Reading by way of Philadelphia, and is said to have stated that he did not expect to be in New York again for some time.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading railway was at his office in this city at the usual hour today. He was apparently waiting for publication regarding his visit to New York yesterday or the coal strike situation.

### No Work for the Troops.

By the Associated Press. WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 13.—Inter-union conferences in the efforts of the coal companies to induce men to return to work under the protection of the troops. Information from coal companies is difficult to obtain, but, judging from early reports received from various sources, there are few additional workers in the mines of the anthracite region. The men were early, and were not called upon to suppress any disorder. In some places detachments of troops were sent out at night, and at other points soldiers were scattered in twos and threes along streets and on street corners.

It was stated that strike headquarters that there were no desertions from the ranks of the strikers today, but, on the other hand, few men were seen at work. President Mitchell had no news to give out. He said he had heard rumors of a strike settlement, but there was nothing in them, and he was apparently waiting for news from the other side.

### Ships Will be Reading.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., October 13.—As the result of last week's mining at the Brookside colliery, thirty-five gondolas containing over 800 tons, were shipped to market this morning. Good Spring colliery also made a small shipment, as did Kalmia washery.

Operations by the Philadelphia and Reading Company. None of the troops have been stationed at any of these points. The remains of Col. Theodore F. Hoffman, commander of the 8th Regiment and killed Saturday night in the Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton, were brought to his residence in this city today. A detail of his regiment accompanied the body.

### Lattimer Colliery Starts Up.

HAZLETON, Pa., October 13.—C. Pardee, Sons & Co. today started their Lattimer colliery with a force of about 125 men, the majority of them laborers and special officers. Coal mined before the strike started was run through the breakers. Companies D and G of the 1st Regiment guarded the colliery, but no attempt was made by strikers to interfere with the men at work.

The local army, where Colonel Bowman of the 1st Regiment has his headquarters, was stationed during the night. The soldiers on guard were obliged to shoot over the man's head to bring him to a halt, after which he gave satisfactory explanation of his present position.

### Aid for the Strikers.

PORTLAND, Ore., October 13.—Twenty-nine presidents of the local labor unions, at a meeting held here, have decided by a unanimous vote to support the cause of the Pennsylvania coal miners. The unions will be required to contribute to the fund at least one day's pay for each member. This means it is expected that \$23,000 will be raised and forwarded to Mr. Mitchell.

Death of Major G. B. Walker. Acting Adjutant General Hall is informed that Maj. George B. Walker, 18th Infantry, died from pneumonia at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on the 11th instant.

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